United Nations S/2011/607

Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1957 (2010)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1957 (2010), by which the Security Council decided, inter alia, to review in one year's time progress made by Iraq on its commitment to ratify the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and meet its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council in this regard.

2. The information contained in the present report has been provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

II. Information provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency

3. On 6 September 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that as at 5 September 2011, the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement had not entered into force in Iraq. However, since 17 February 2010, Iraq has continued to implement the Additional Protocol provisionally pending its entry into force.

III. Information provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

4. On 30 September 2011, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons reported that Iraq had acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention on 13 January 2009 and that on 12 February 2009 the Convention had entered into force. On 12 February 2009, Iraq also notified the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that it had designated the Iraq National Monitoring Directorate as its national authority, as required under article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization.

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5. Iraq has submitted declarations under the various provisions of the Convention towards fulfilling its obligations. In this regard, it is also noted that following the initial declaration of the Government of Iraq on 12 March 2009, the initial technical inspection to various former production and storage facilities was carried out from 1 to 4 May 2011 by the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The Government of Iraq is continuing its cooperation with the Organization to implement the Convention.

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 28 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of July 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as an official document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-54135 (E) 131011 131011

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Annex to the identical letters dated 28 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 July 2011	1145	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israelis missing in Lebanon.
5 July 2011	1625	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol at the Abbasiyah Gate directed weapons towards Lebanese territory.
6 July 2011	1110 1220	Israeli enemy personnel who were carrying out maintenance on the technical fence opposite Kafr Killa directed weapons, abuse and offensive language at members of a Lebanese Army patrol, photographed their patrol vehicle and noted its number plate.
	1935 1945	A number of explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
8 July 2011	1715	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Fatimah Gate, loaded their weapons and took up combat positions when the sound of firecrackers was heard from a wedding taking place in Kafr Killa.
15 July 2011	1130	An Israeli enemy civilian photographed Lebanese Army observer personnel at their Kafr Killa - Fatimah Gate garden post.
18 July 2011	1615	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted at the Fatimah Gate garden and exchanged words with members of the Spanish battalion of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon stationed at the observation post.
	2110	From the Bayad position inside occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards the Lebanese Army Mays al-Jabal position.
20 July 2011	1140	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite and photographed the Husn Al-Wazzani restaurant.
	1340	An Israeli enemy foot patrol breached the technical fence opposite the Lebanese Army barrier, but did not violate the Blue Line.
30 July 2011	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol breached the technical fence south of Ghajar, in the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim, but did not violate the Blue Line.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July 2011	0100	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2105	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
	2130	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2205	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2245	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
	2310	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
2 July 2011	2205	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2245	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
3 July 2011	2200	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2 and 3.
6 July 2011	0030	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0055	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0105	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0127	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	0128	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	0130	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0133	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0150	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for seven minutes.
	0200	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0210	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0250	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0340	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
11 July 2011	2055	An Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over buoy No. 8, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
12 July 2011	2205	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards buoy No. 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
16 July 2011	2100	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 30 seconds directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 1 and 2.
17 July 2011	2045	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3 for 25 seconds.
	2110	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3 for 20 seconds.
18 July 2011	2145	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4 for four minutes.
20 July 2011	2300	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
21 July 2011	0317	On two occasions, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 40 seconds each time.
	2150	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 20 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	2250	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards buoy No. 2 for 20 seconds, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
23 July 2011	2055	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 20 seconds directed a searchlight inside Lebanese territorial waters, towards buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
	2210	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 30 seconds directed a searchlight inside Lebanese territorial waters, towards buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
25 July 2011	0207	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 20 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 July 2011	2325	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 20 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
28 July 2011	2045	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 25 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	2205	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 20 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	2235	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 30 seconds directed a searchlight towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
30 July 2011	0107	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 40 seconds.
	0117	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 25 seconds.
	0124	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
31 July 2011	0015	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0053	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0307	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0315	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 40 seconds.
	0342	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0414	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0449	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0457	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July 2011	0518	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0601 hours.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2150 hours over Naqurah.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0330 hours on 2 July 2011.
2 July 2011	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 July 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2230 hours over Rumaysh.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
	2016	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0030 hours on 4 July.
4 July 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1555 hours over Naqurah.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1005	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1135 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over the sea between Beirut and Tyre before leaving at 2250 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
5 July 2011	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving over Naqurah at 0310 hours on 6 July 2011.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Naqurah.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the northern Bekaa and Al-Arz (the Cedars) before leaving at 1840 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1010 hours on 6 July 2011.
	2015	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2017 hours.
6 July 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Rumaysh.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Hirmil and Al-Arz (the Cedars) before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1945	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1947 hours.
	2115	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2117 hours.
7 July 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0545 hours on 8 July.
	1010	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1015	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1425	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1430 hours.
8 July 2011	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut before leaving at 1815 hours over Naqurah.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Jubayl before leaving at 1415 hours over Yarun.
	1613	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1906 hours.
9 July 2011	0333	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1611 hours.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Rumaysh.
	1022	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 10 July 2011.
	1122	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2400 hours.
10 July 2011	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	0950	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
	1551	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1836 hours.
	2020	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the Kafr Shuba area before leaving at 2025 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2221	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0310 hours on 11 July 2011.
11 July 2011	0603	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1803 hours.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Rumaysh.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Naqurah.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1751	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2315 hours.
12 July 2011	0020	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2003 hours.
	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering to the west of Tyre. It circled over the sea between Tyre and Beirut before leaving over the sea off Naqurah at 0030 on 13 July 2011.
13 July 2011	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1157 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Rumaysh.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 July 2011	0538	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1240 hours
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	0720	An enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	An enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0600 hours on 15 July 2011.
15 July 2011	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
16 July 2011	0613	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1736 hours.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1810 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1946	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2259 hours.
17 July 2011	0122	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0956 hours.
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1815	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2310 hours.
18 July 2011	0016	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0032 hours.
	0033	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0345 hours.
	0515	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0535 hours.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
19 July 2011	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 2020 hours over Rumaysh.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours over Naqurah.
	1025	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0145 hours on 20 July 2011.
	2147	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 20 July 2011.
20 July 2011	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa, the South and Beirut before leaving at 1940 hours over Naqurah.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa, the South and Beirut before leaving at 2050 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1610 hours.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving over the sea off Tyre at 2340 hours.
	2217	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0201 hours on 21 July 2011.
21 July 2011	0557	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0615 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving over Naqurah at 0330 hours on 22 July 2011.
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours over Rumaysh.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours over Rumaysh.
22 July 2011	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	2200	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2210 hours.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0216 hours on 23 July 2011.
23 July 2011	0458	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1717 hours.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1830	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2016 hours.
	2121	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0320 hours on 24 July 2011.
24 July 2011	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. It circled over the sea between Beirut and Tyre before leaving at 2335 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2107	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0536 hours on 25 July 2011.
25 July 2011	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1047	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over the sea between Juniyah and Shikka and then over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours to the west of Naqurah.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1200	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0525 hours on 26 July 2011.
26 July 2011	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Rumaysh.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving over at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0835	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0925	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1920 hours over Rumaysh.
	1245	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2140 hours.
	2012	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2224 hours.
27 July 2011	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0915 hours on 28 July 2011.
28 July 2011	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1140 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours over Rumaysh.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over Dahr al-Baydar and the South before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0635 hours on 29 July 2011.
	2345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. It circled over the sea between Beirut and Tyre before leaving over the sea off Naqurah at 0045 hours on 29 July 2011.
29 July 2011	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1743 hours.
	1920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0335 hours on 30 July 2011.
30 July 2011	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1557 hours.
	1539	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0004 hours on 31 July 2011.
31 July 2011	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Naqurah.
	0730	An Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2329 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0830	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Kafr Killa and Nabi Aouedi before leaving at 1115 hours.
	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1925 hours over Naqurah.
	1250	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Shab'a — Kafr Shuba before leaving at 1115 hours.

United Nations S/2011/609

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 30 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter dated 26 September 2011 that I have received from Judge Khalida Rachid Khan, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (see annex).

In the letter, the President requests permission for Judge Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov to work part-time at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and to engage simultaneously in another judicial occupation from 28 September 2011 to 31 December 2011. During this period, Judge Tuzmukhamedov will be completing his duties at the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. He intends to resume full-time work at the Tribunal thereafter, in order to complete the *Nzabonimana* case, in which judgement is expected to be delivered around March 2012.

I note that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1932 (2010), the term of office of Judge Tuzmukhamedov will expire on 31 December 2011. However, it is my understanding that the President of the Tribunal will seek permission for Judge Tuzmukhamedov to continue serving at the Tribunal beyond that date, until the completion of the *Nzabonimana* case, and may request the redeployment of Judge Tuzmukhamedov to the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal.

It falls to the Security Council to consider and decide on this request. Accordingly, I would be grateful if you would bring the letter from President Khan to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-52787 (E) 061011

Please recycle

Annex

Letter dated 26 September 2011 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General

[26 September 2011]

I would be grateful if you could bring this urgent matter to the attention of the Security Council.

Leave is requested for Judge Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov to work on a part-time basis from 28 September 2011 until 31 December 2011, while engaged in another judicial occupation.

Judge Tuzmukhamedov is requesting to work on a part-time basis to enable him to complete his duties at the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and thereafter resume his work at the Tribunal on a full-time basis. Judge Tuzmukhamedov has informed me that he will be paying for his own travel home and back to the Tribunal as well as any expenses incurred.

Judge Tuzmukhamedov is involved in the *Ndahimana* and *Nzabonimana* cases, which are the judgement drafting phase. the *Ndahimana* judgement will be delivered as scheduled in November of this year. However, I have been informed by Judge Bossa, the Presiding Judge in the *Nzabonimana* case, that despite all efforts to maintain the original judgement delivery date, this case will be delayed until March 2012. I understand from my conversation with Judge Bossa that the delay is caused primarily by the complexity of the case, that four members of the legal team are new, the judgement coordinator has also been handling the *Ndahimana* case and that the judges have been working simultaneously on other cases.

Judge Tuzmukhamedov has assured me of his commitment to the work of the Tribunal and the complete and honourable discharge of his obligations. He has also assured me that this arrangement will not give rise to any conflict of interest and will not delay the judgement delivery in the *Ndahimana* and *Nzabonimana* cases.

In these exceptional circumstances and considering the importance of the timely completion of the *Nzabonimana* case, I request that the Security Council authorize Judge Tuzmukhamedov to work part-time from 28 September 2011 until 31 December 2011 and to engage in another judicial occupation in his home country during that period.

(*Signed*) Khalida Rachid **Khan**
President

United Nations S/2011/610

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 30 September 2011 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, I have the honour to submit a report on the activities of the Working Group since the submission of its last report, on 30 July 2010.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the enclosed report issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Wittig**
Chairman
Security Council Working Group
on Children and Armed Conflict

11-52935 (E) 071011

Please recycle

Annual report on the activities of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, established pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005)

(1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)

I. Introduction

1. On 26 July 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict.

2. In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Council decided to establish a working group of the Security Council to review the reports of the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution, to review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution and to consider other relevant information presented to it. The Council decided further that the working group should:

(a) Make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict;

(b) Address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of the resolution in accordance with their respective mandates.

3. Pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005), the Chair of the Working Group submitted reports to the Council on developments in relation to the Working Group for the periods from 26 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (S/2006/497), from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 (S/2007/428), from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 (S/2008/455), from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (S/2009/378) and from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (S/2010/410). Since the issuance of the latter report, the Working Group has held six formal meetings, on 8 September, 9 November and 22 December 2010 and on 25 February, 2 May and 22 June 2011. During the same period, the Working Group held approximately 17 informal consultations as well as several "informal informals" and bilateral meetings.

II. Substantive issues addressed

26th meeting

4. At its 26th meeting, on 8 September 2010, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Colombia (S/2009/434). Those conclusions were issued as a Working Group document on 30 September (S/AC.51/2010/3). The Chair of the Working Group then carried out the tasks entrusted to him in the context of the conclusions, including by drawing the attention of the Security Council to the need to follow up on the recommendations addressed to it.

5. At the same meeting, the Working Group considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the

Congo (S/2010/369). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) The recruitment and use of children had continued, and patterns of sexual violence against children had been identified. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continued to commit grave violations against children, and there was a need for a regional coordinated strategy involving the United Nations and neighbouring countries. Joint military operations against the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and LRA had put children at high risk and made them more vulnerable to forced displacement, recruitment and use, sexual violence, killing and maiming.

(b) Standard operating procedures that aimed to protect children were of crucial importance, as well as the strict application of the conditionality policy that guided the support of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(c) Progress had been made in the release of children during 2009. Despite rampant impunity, measures were slowly but steadily being put in place to hold perpetrators of grave violations against children accountable.

6. At the meeting, the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

7. The main elements of the statement made by the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, were reflected in the summary contained in the conclusions subsequently adopted by the Group at its 29th formal meeting (S/AC.51/2011/1), on 25 February 2011.

8. The Working Group also held a preliminary exchange of views regarding various proposals to strengthen the use by the Working Group of the Secretary-General's global horizontal note, in particular ways to make the document more action-oriented.

27th meeting

9. At its 27th formal meeting, on 9 November 2010, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nepal (S/2010/183) and the Philippines (S/2010/36). Those conclusions were issued as documents of the Working Group on 12 November (S/AC.51/2010/4 and S/AC.51/2010/5, respectively). The Permanent Representatives of Nepal and the Philippines conveyed the respective views of their Governments on the Secretary-General's report during the meeting. The Chair of the Working Group subsequently carried out the tasks entrusted to him in the context of the conclusions, namely, by dispatching letters to the Permanent Representative of Nepal and the Secretary-General, through the President of the Security Council, as well as letters addressed to the United Nations Mission in Nepal, the Resident Coordinator and donor States, and issuing a Security Council statement to the press (SC/10090).

10. At the meeting, the Chair also took the opportunity to welcome the administrative support provided to the Working Group by the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs, pursuant to the relevant provisions

of resolution 1882 (2009) and the presidential statements of 17 July 2008 (S/PRST/2008/28), 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9) and 16 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/10).

28th meeting

11. At its 28th formal meeting, on 22 December 2010, the Working Group considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Somalia (S/2010/577). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the Secretary-General's report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) The level and scale of grave violations against children in Somalia had increased in the past two years, particularly with regard to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, the killing and maiming of children, and the denial of humanitarian access to children. Displacement, livelihood collapse and the lack of statutory protection services had affected children across the country and further increased their vulnerability to all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse.

(b) Parties to the conflict responsible for recruiting and using children and committing other grave violations against children included the Transitional Federal Government, the Government-allied Alhu Sunnah Wal Jama'a, the Hizbul Islam group and Al-Shabaab group.

(c) The precarious and unpredictable security situation in Somalia presented a challenge to the provision of a definitive account of violations and perpetrators; hence the total figures provided on each violation were not representative of the scale and scope of violations committed against Somali children.

12. At the meeting, the Permanent Representative of Somalia presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

13. The Chair reported on the Working Group's field visit to Nepal from 22 to 26 November 2010, its first mission to the field. The mission was led by the Chair of the Working Group and included representatives from the delegations of Austria, France, Japan, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The purpose of the visit was to follow up the action plan of December 2009, signed by the Government of Nepal, the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) and the United Nations, to separate and reintegrate minors associated with UCPN-M, to assess remaining challenges in monitoring and reporting, and follow up on the previous conclusions of the Working Group (see S/AC.51/2010/4). During the Working Group's mission, a number of commitments were made by the Government of Nepal, UCPN-M and the youth wings of various political parties.

14. Also at the 28th meeting, the Chair circulated for further discussion a working paper summarizing various proposals to strengthen the implementation of the global horizontal note in connection with the Working Group's formal meeting on 8 September 2010. The Secretariat also delivered a short briefing on various technological platforms that could assist the Working Group, such as an RSS reader page on children and armed conflict (via Netvibes), and a United Nations e-Room (electronic room) on children and armed conflict.

29th meeting

15. At its 29th meeting, on 25 February 2011, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2010/369) and Somalia (S/2010/577). Those conclusions were issued on 1 March as documents S/AC.51/2011/1 and S/AC.51/2011/2, respectively. The Chair of the Working Group subsequently carried out the tasks entrusted to him in the context of the conclusions, including by drawing the attention of the Security Council to the need to follow up on the recommendations addressed to it, and, in particular, by dispatching letters to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, through the President of the Security Council, as well as letters to various Member States. The Chair also issued Security Council statements to the press pursuant to both sets of conclusions (SC/10202 on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and SC/10205 on Somalia).

16. At the 29th meeting, the Working Group also considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan (S/2011/55). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Children had been used by anti-government elements for such activities as carrying out suicide bombing and planting explosives, or recruited by the Afghan National Security Forces despite the official government policy. Of equal concern was the detention of children by the Afghan authorities and the international forces present in Afghanistan for alleged association with armed groups. An increasing number of attacks on schools and students jeopardized the right of Afghan children to safely access education.

(b) Children continued to be killed or maimed in suicide attacks or during engagements by Afghan and international forces. There was a need for greater attention to the issue of sexual violence committed against boys and girls by armed parties to the conflict.

(c) Progress had been made since the last reporting period, especially in terms of dialogue with the Government of Afghanistan on the protection of children. The commitment of the Government to sign an action plan against the recruitment and use of children in the Afghan National Security Forces was a welcome development.

17. At the meeting the representative of Afghanistan presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

18. At the 29th meeting the Working Group also considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Chad (S/2011/64). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Insecurity in the eastern region of Chad improved markedly in 2010 owing to progress in relations between Chad and the Sudan from mid-2009. In particular, the establishment of a Chad-Sudan joint border force in April 2010, together with the improved operational capacity of the Détachement intégré de sécurité, had a positive impact on the security situation and the protection of children.

(b) The recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups was still an ongoing phenomenon, although the large number of cases of children who returned or were released from various armed groups was encouraging. However, children continued to be targets of sexual and gender-based violence, and there remained a considerable danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

(c) The Government of Chad had shown political will in addressing the recruitment and use of children, in particular through the organization of a regional conference to end the recruitment and use of children, as well as the hosting of the first meeting of the monitoring committee to follow up the N'Djamena Declaration.

19. The representative of Chad presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

20. The main elements of the statement made by the representative of Chad, as well as the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, were included in the summary contained in the conclusions subsequently adopted by the Group at its 30th meeting, on 2 May 2011 (S/AC.51/2011/4).

21. The Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF then presented the Secretary-General's global horizontal note for November-December 2010, placing particular emphasis on the situation of children in the Philippines and South Sudan; in Afghanistan, where the occupation of educational spaces was of growing concern; and in Côte d'Ivoire, where there was an increasing need to monitor the impact of violence on children.

22. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also reported to the Working Group on her visit to Afghanistan and the signing on 30 January 2011 of an action plan with the Afghan National Police to end child recruitment and use, sexual violence and killing and maiming of children.

30th meeting

23. At its 30th meeting, on 2 May 2011, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan (S/2011/55) and Chad (S/2011/64). Those conclusions were issued on 3 May as documents S/AC.51/2011/3 and S/AC.51/2011/4, respectively. The Chair of the Working Group then carried out the tasks entrusted to him in the context of the conclusions, including by drawing the attention of the Security Council to the need to follow up on the recommendations addressed to it, namely by dispatching letters to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan and Chad, through the President of the Security Council, as well as letters addressed to various Member States. The Chair also issued Security Council statements to the press on both sets of conclusions (SC/10259 on Afghanistan and SC/10260 on Chad).

24. Also at its 30th meeting, the Working Group considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic (S/2011/241). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Sporadic fighting between Government forces and armed groups, prevalent banditry and the extreme poverty of the population had caused a protection crisis, compounded by the lack of capacity of the defence and security forces and the judiciary, as well as by insufficient socio-economic opportunities.

(b) The mobilization of children into the ranks of rebel groups and self-defence militias throughout the country continued, in spite of the Government's commitment to end their use and recruitment. The national armed forces, armed groups, self-defence militias and road bandits were responsible for grave violations against children.

(c) Limited progress had been made in the development and implementation of action plans by armed groups signatories to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Other grave violations included the killing of children, sexual violence, attacks on health centres and the denial of humanitarian access. In the south-east of the country, the Lord's Resistance Army continued to abduct and forcibly recruit children and use them as combatants, spies, sex slaves and porters.

25. The representative of the Central African Republic presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

26. The main elements of the statement made by the representative of the Central African Republic, and of the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, are reflected in the summary contained in the conclusions subsequently adopted by the Group at its 31st meeting, on 22 June 2011 (S/AC.51/2011/5).

27. Also at the 30th meeting, the Permanent Representative of Belgium briefed the Working Group on his recent visit to the Central African Republic in his capacity as Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. He placed particular emphasis on the need to implement individual action plans with listed parties and the importance of strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism in the Central African Republic.

28. The Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF then presented the global horizontal note for January-February 2011, noting, inter alia, that children in Côte d'Ivoire had been exposed to grave violations. She also noted that information on grave violations in Libya had been included in the note, but cautioned that verification of information remained difficult.

29. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict then briefed the Working Group on the situation of children in Côte d'Ivoire.

31st meeting

30. At its 31st meeting, on 22 June 2011, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic (S/2011/241), which were issued on 6 July as document S/AC.51/2011/5.

31. The Working Group also considered the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Iraq (S/2011/366). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Despite an improvement in the security situation, grave violations committed against children continued to be reported in the context of the continuing conflict in Iraq, such as the recruitment and use of children, including use of children as suicide bombers, the killing and maiming of children and attacks on schools and hospitals.

(b) Access to affected populations and children for monitoring and verification purposes was not consistent. The United Nations and human rights monitoring bodies should be granted full access to detention facilities.

(c) The Government of Iraq had made efforts to address some of the child protection concerns during the reporting period.

32. The representative of Iraq presented the point of view of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

33. The main elements of the statement made by the representative of Iraq, and of the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, will be reflected in the summary contained in the conclusions to be adopted by the Group at its next formal meeting.

34. Also at the 31st meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict reported on her visit to Chad from 13 to 17 June 2011, where she had witnessed the signing, on 14 June 2011, of an action plan between the United Nations and the National Army of Chad to prevent the recruitment and use of children.

35. The Special Representative also gave an update on the situation of children in Côte d'Ivoire, noting that the monitoring and reporting mechanism should be fully re-established in Côte d'Ivoire.

36. The Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of UNICEF then presented the Secretary-General's global horizontal note for the period March-April 2011, placing particular emphasis on challenges to the protection of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Myanmar. He also noted concern at attacks on schools and hospitals in Colombia and South Sudan, as well as the killing of teachers in Myanmar and the use of schools for military purposes in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines and South Sudan. Representatives of Colombia, France and Brazil took the floor to comment on the note.

37. The Chair reported on the Working Group's visit to Afghanistan from 6 to 10 June 2011. The purpose of the visit by the Group was, inter alia, to take stock of progress made by the Government of Afghanistan and its partners in the implementation of the action plan signed with the United Nations regarding children associated with Afghan National Security Forces, to assess the impact of the conflict on the safety and accessibility of schools and hospitals for children, and to discuss possible solutions with government officials, members of civil society and religious leaders. Owing to limited funding, only the delegations of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in the field trip, through their embassies in Kabul.

United Nations A/66/395–S/2011/611

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Agenda item 37
Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Note verbale dated 28 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 17 September 2011 from the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez Frías, on the recognition of the State of Palestine and its admission as a full member of the United Nations (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations formally requests the Secretary-General to circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

11-52962 (E) 051011 051011

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Annex to the note verbale dated 28 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

I address these words to the United Nations General Assembly, to this great forum where all the peoples of the earth are represented, to confirm, on this day and in this setting, Venezuela's full support for the recognition of the Palestinian State and of Palestine's right to become a free, sovereign and independent country. It is an act of historic justice towards a people that has always carried within it all the pain and suffering of the world.

In his memorable essay "The Grandeur of Arafat", the great French philosopher Gilles Deleuze wrote with the full weight of the truth when he stated that the Palestinian cause is first and foremost a set of injustices that these people have suffered and continue to suffer. And, I dare add, the Palestinian cause also represents a constant and unyielding will to resist that is already inscribed in the heroic memory of the human condition. A will to resist that springs from a very deep love for the land. Mahmud Darwish, the infinite voice of the longed-for Palestine, speaks about this love with heartfelt conscience:

"We don't need memories

because we carry Mount Carmel within us

and in our eyelids is the grass of Galilee.

Don't say: If only we could flow to my country like a river!

Don't say that!

Because we are in the flesh of our country

and our country is in our flesh."

To those who falsely assert that what has happened to the Palestinian people is not genocide, Deleuze points out with unfaltering lucidity that from the very beginning it has been a matter of acting as though the Palestinian people not only should not exist, but had never existed in the first place. This is the very essence of genocide: to decree that a people does not exist; to deny them the right to existence.

In that connection, the great Spanish writer Juan Goytisolo was quite right when he forcefully stated that the Biblical promise of the land of Judea and Samaria to the tribes of Israel was not a notarized property contract that authorized the eviction of those who were born and lived on that land. This is precisely why conflict resolution in the Middle East must, necessarily, bring justice to the Palestinian people; this is the only way to achieve peace.

It is upsetting and painful that the same people who suffered one of the worst examples of genocide in history have become the executioners of the Palestinian people; it is upsetting and painful that the heritage of the Holocaust should be the Nakba. And it is truly disturbing that Zionism continues to use the charge of anti-Semitism as blackmail against whoever opposes Zionist outrages and crimes. Israel has, blatantly and despicably, used and continues to use the memory of the victims. And it does so in order to act with complete impunity against Palestine. It is

worth mentioning that anti-Semitism is a Western and European scourge, in which the Arabs have no part. Let us also not forget that it is the Semite Palestinian people that suffers from the ethnic cleansing practiced by the Israeli colonialist State.

I want to make myself clear: it is one thing to reject anti-Semitism and an entirely different thing to passively accept that Zionist barbarity enforces an apartheid regime against the Palestinian people. From an ethical standpoint, those who denounce the former must condemn the latter.

A necessary digression: it is frankly improper to equate Zionism with Judaism. Throughout time we have been reminded of this by several Jewish intellectuals, including Albert Einstein and Erich Fromm. And today there are an ever-increasing number of concerned citizens in Israel itself who openly oppose Zionism and its criminal and terrorist practices.

It has to be spelled out: Zionism, as a world vision, is absolutely racist. Irrefutable proof of this can be seen in the terrifyingly cynical words of Golda Meir: "How can we return the occupied territories? There is nobody to return them to." "There were no such things as Palestinians ... It was not as though there was a Palestinian people ... considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist."

It is important to remember that from the end of the nineteenth century, Zionism called for the return of the Jewish people to Palestine and the creation of a national State of their own. This approach was beneficial for French and British colonialism, as it would later be for Yankee imperialism. The West has always encouraged and supported the Zionist occupation of Palestine by military means.

Read and re-read the document historically known as the Balfour Declaration of 1917: the British Government arrogated to itself the authority to promise a national home in Palestine to the Jews, deliberately ignoring the presence and wishes of its inhabitants. It should be added that Christians and Muslims lived in peace for centuries in the Holy Land, up until the time when Zionism began to claim it as its complete and exclusive property.

Let us recall that, beginning in the second decade of the twentieth century, Zionism started to develop its expansionist plans by taking advantage of the British colonial occupation of Palestine. By the end of the Second World War, the Palestinian people's tragedy had worsened, as they were expelled from their territory and, at the same time, from history. In 1947, the despicable and illegal General Assembly resolution 181 recommended the partition of Palestine into a Jewish State, an Arab State and an area under international control (Jerusalem and Bethlehem). Shamefully, 56 per cent of the territory was granted to Zionism to establish its State. In fact, that resolution violated international law and blatantly ignored the will of the vast Arab majority: the right to self-determination of peoples became a dead letter.

From 1948 to the present time, the Zionist State has continued with its criminal strategy against the Palestinian people, with the constant support of its unconditional ally: the United States of America. This unconditional allegiance is clearly demonstrated by the fact that Israel directs and sets United States international policy on the Middle East. That is why the great Palestinian and universal conscience, Edward Said, stated that any peace agreement built on the

alliance with the United States would be an alliance that confirmed Zionist power, rather than confronting it.

Now then: contrary to what Israel and the United States are trying to make the world believe through transnational media outlets, what happened and is still happening in Palestine — in Said's words — is not a religious conflict but a political one, with a colonial and imperialist stamp; it is not an age-old conflict, but a contemporary one; this conflict did not begin in the Middle East but in Europe.

What was and still is at the heart of the conflict? Debate and discussion have given priority to Israel's security, while ignoring that of Palestine. This is corroborated by recent events; it is enough to recall the latest act of genocide set off by Israel during its "Operation Cast Lead" in Gaza.

Palestine's security cannot be reduced to mere acknowledgement of a limited self-government and self-policing in its "enclaves" along the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, leaving aside not only the creation of a Palestinian State with pre-1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital, the rights of its citizens and their self-determination as a people, but also, as established by General Assembly resolution 194, the issue of compensation and subsequent return to the homeland of the 50 per cent of the Palestinian population that is scattered all over the world.

It is incredible that a country (Israel) which owes its existence to a General Assembly resolution could be so disdainful of the resolutions issued by the United Nations, as Miguel D'Escoto noted when pleading for an end to the massacre of the people of Gaza in late 2008 and early 2009.

Mr. Secretary-General and distinguished representatives of the peoples of the world,

It is impossible to ignore the crisis in the United Nations. In 2005, before this same General Assembly, we argued that the United Nations model had become exhausted. The fact that the debate on the Palestinian issue has been delayed and that it is being openly sabotaged is a further confirmation of that fact.

For several days, Washington has been indicating that it will veto in the Security Council what will be a majority resolution of the General Assembly: the recognition of Palestine as a full member of the United Nations. In the declaration on recognition of the Palestinian State, Venezuela, together with the sister nations that make up the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), has always deplored that such a just aspiration could be blocked in this way. As we know, the empire, in this and other instances, is trying to impose its double standard on the world stage: Yankee double standards are violating international law in Libya, while allowing Israel to do whatever it wants, which makes the United States the main accomplice in the Palestinian genocide being carried out by the hands of Zionist barbarity. Edward Said touched a nerve when he wrote that Israeli interests in the United States have made that country's policy on the Middle East Israeli-centric.

I would like to conclude by quoting the words of Mahmud Darwish in his memorable poem "On This Earth":

"We have on this earth what makes life worth living:

On this earth, the Lady of earth, Mother of all beginnings

Mother of all ends. She was called ... Palestine.

Her name later became ... Palestine.

My Lady, because you are my Lady, I deserve life."

It will continue to be called Palestine. Palestine will live and will overcome! Long live free, sovereign and independent Palestine!

(*Signed*) Hugo **Chávez Frías**
President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

United Nations S/2011/612

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2011

Original: English

France, Germany, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Expressing grave concern at the situation in Syria,

Recalling its Presidential Statement of 3 August,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's statements articulating continued concerns about the ongoing violence and humanitarian needs, calling on the Syrian Government to halt its violent offensive at once, calling for an independent investigation of all human rights violations during recent demonstrations, and *stressing* the need to hold to account those responsible for human rights violations,

Noting Human Rights Council's report of its 17th Special session (A/HRC/S-17/1), including the decision to dispatch an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in Syria,

Recalling the Syrian Government's primary responsibility to protect its population, and the Secretary-General's call for the Syrian Government to allow unhindered and sustained access for humanitarian aid and humanitarian organizations, *welcoming* OCHA's humanitarian assessment mission and *urging* the Syrian authorities to cooperate comprehensively with the United Nations,

Stressing that the only solution to the current crisis in Syria is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process with the aim of effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the population which will allow the full exercise of fundamental freedoms for its entire population, including of the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful protest, and *further stressing* that such a political process can only be advanced through an environment free from any sort of violence, fear and intimidation,

Noting the announced commitments by the Syrian authorities to reform, and *regretting* the lack of progress in implementation,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Syria,

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the situation in Syria and the potential for further escalation of the violence, and *reaffirming* the need to resolve the current crisis in Syria peacefully,

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Welcoming the engagement of the Secretary-General and the League of Arab States, and all other diplomatic efforts aimed at addressing this situation, including those of Turkey, Russia, Brazil, India, South Africa, and regretting the lack of a substantive response by the Syrian authorities to these demands,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continued grave and systematic human rights violations and the use of force against civilians by the Syrian authorities, and expresses profound regret at the deaths of thousands of people including women and children;

2. *Demands* an immediate end to all violence and *urges* all sides to reject violence and extremism;

3. *Recalls* that those responsible for all violence and human rights violations should be held accountable;

4. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities immediately:

(a) cease violations of human rights, comply with their obligations under applicable international law, and cooperate fully with the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(b) allow the full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms by its entire population, including rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, release all political prisoners and detained peaceful demonstrators, and lift restrictions on all forms of media;

(c) cease the use of force against civilians;

(d) alleviate the humanitarian situation in crisis areas, including by allowing expeditious, unhindered and sustained access for internationally recognized human rights monitors, humanitarian agencies and workers, and restoring basic services including access to hospitals;

(e) ensure the safe and voluntary return of those who have fled the violence to their homes;

5. *Calls for* an inclusive Syrian-led political process conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation, and extremism, and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of Syria's population, and *encourages* the Syrian opposition and all sections of Syrian society to contribute to such a process;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to urge the Syrian Government to implement paragraphs 2 and 4 above, including by appointing at the appropriate time a Special Envoy in consultation with the Security Council, and *encourages* all States and regional organizations to contribute to this objective;

7. *Encourages* in this regard the League of Arab states to continue efforts aimed at ending the violence and promoting such an inclusive Syrian-led political process;

8. *Strongly condemns* attacks on diplomatic personnel and recalls the fundamental principle of the inviolability of diplomatic agents and the obligations on host States, including under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to take all appropriate steps to protect embassy premises and prevent attacks on diplomatic agents;

9. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Syria of arms and related materiel of all types, as well as technical training, financial resources or services, advice, or other services or assistance related to such arms and related materiel;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on implementation of this resolution within 30 days of its adoption and every 30 days thereafter;

11. *Expresses* its intention to review Syria's implementation of this resolution within 30 days and to consider its options, including measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2011/613

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 3 October 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

This letter is to inform you that Mr. Michael Lewis, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (aviation), whom I appointed on 19 January 2011 to serve on the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, resigned effective 6 August 2011. Therefore, I wish to inform you that, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), I have appointed Mr. Mohamed Moufid, Morocco (aviation) to serve on the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-53149 (E) 041011

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United Nations S/2011/614

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 3 October 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

This letter is to inform you that Mr. Hesham Nasr, Egypt (international humanitarian law), whom I appointed on 19 January 2011 to serve on the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, resigned effective 1 September 2011. Therefore, I wish to inform you that, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), I have appointed Ms. Rania El Rajji, Lebanon (international humanitarian law) to serve on the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-53155 (E) 041011

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United Nations S/2011/615

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 July 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received letters dated 28 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Andrey Demin and Mr. Timur Salomatin have been appointed alternate representatives of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, those letters constitute adequate provisional credentials.

11-53282 (E) 071011

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